# Nippon Times

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## CONFERENCE ADOPTS 4-POINT RESOLUTION TO PUSH BASIC AIMS

### Support and Encouragement to Smaller Rising Nations Are Unanimously Declared

Following the issuance of the communique by the Secretariat of the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations, yesterday afternoon, the Conference unanimously adopted the following four resolutions in consonance with the common noble aspirations of the East Asiatic Nations represented at the epochal session.

**1.—Resolution to Support the Independence of the States of Indo-China**

In accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, it is our sincere hope that the States of Indo-China, namely, Annam, Cambodia, and Luang Prabang will speedily complete their respective national structures as new States in such form as they desire, so that they may, as powerful members of the Greater East Asiatic family of nations, march forward together with others toward the fulfilment of our common ideal.

**2.—Resolution to Encourage the Attainment of Independence by the East Indies**

In accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, it is our fervent hope that the people of the East Indies will speedily complete preparations for independence and realize their long-cherished aspirations through Japan's good will and assistance as well through their own strenuous efforts.

**3.—Resolution Regarding the Permanent Organ of Liaison for the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations**

In view of the fact that the convocation of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations from time to time is most valuable from the standpoint of the promotion of the ever-intimate cooperation among the countries of Greater East Asia toward the successful prosecution of the War and the construction of Greater East Asia, it is our earnest hope that the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations will be convened regularly or from time to time and made the permanent organ of liaison for the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in order to facilitate the effective functioning of the Assembly.

**4.—Resolution to Communicate to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind the Deliberations, Decisions and Resolutions of the Conference**

Whereas it is the fervent desire of the countries of Greater East Asia to support by every possible means the struggle of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind for the liberation of India, since it is a matter of common concern of Greater East Asia, the deliberations, decisions and resolutions of this Conference shall be communicated to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind for their acceptance.

## U.S. B-24 PRODUCTION CUT

### Demand Decreases as War Progresses Favorably

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The authorities of the United States Army Air Force, according to a Detroit dispatch, today made the following announcement:

"The production of 'Liberator' heavy bombing planes at the Willow Run factory of the Ford Company will be discontinued by August this year. With the rapid progress of the European war situation the demand for planes underwent an abrupt change. As a result, the United States Army Air Force was able to accumulate multitudes of B-24 planes.

"In the Pacific war theater the conditions are such that the stress of producing planes falls on swift heavy bombers like the B-29's which are fit for flight at tremendously high altitudes".

### Committee on Austria

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—Richard Law, British Deputy Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Commons today that an anti-Axis committee would be established in Austria to carry out the independence pledged to the Austrian people, a London dispatch said. Independence for Austria was decided upon at the conference of the "big three" foreign ministers in Moscow in 1943.

## *Sombatsiri Stresses Unwavering Thai Aim To Annihilate Enemy*

Domei

**BANGKOK, April 23.—"No matter what they may talk about at San Francisco, we have the Greater East Asia Joint Manifesto on our side," declared Sisena Sombatsiri, Thai Foreign Minister, today, in a spirited statement. "There is no cause for us to feel worried whatever declaration they may issue" he continued. "The war situation has truly entered a critical stage: but our ally, Japan, is marching with indomitable spirit toward the annihilation of the United States and Britain. Thailand, showing the greatest respect for Japan, declares herself determined to strive for the annihilation of the enemy in accordance with the basis of the Joint Manifesto."**

## NEW WORLD ORDER PLANS PUSHED AT TOKYO MEET

### Intensification of United War Efforts Also Discussed at Ambassadors' Parley

The Suzuki Cabinet, formed as the final cabinet to execute the War of Greater East Asia, has been carrying on preliminary negotiations with Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines, regarding on the common war object of Greater East Asiatic Nations. As a culmination of the above negotiations, the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations was opened at Tokyo, at 9 a.m., Monday morning.

At the conference were present Foreign Minister and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Burmese Ambassador Thein Maung, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and Philippine Ambassador Jorge Vargas, all accredited to Japan. The representative of Azad Hind was present as an observer. The Japanese Foreign Minister and the Ambassador from the Greater East Asiatic Nations frankly exchanged views on the guiding principle for the execution of the war and the establishment of the new world order. Reaching perfect agreement, they decided to issue a joint statement.

The present Conference was the most significant conference since the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in November, 1943, that wrote a brilliant page in world history, having been opened with the wish of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia for their glorious liberation.

**Show Firm Resolve**

The aim of the War of Greater East Asia has been already clearly defined by the Joint Statement of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. Now with international justice and the welfare of humanity about to be trodden down by the violent acts of Britain and the United States, the Greater East Asiatic nations not being able to remain inactive, have declared clearly the guiding spirit for the establishment of the true world order based on their common war aim. At the same time, they have newly manifested their firm determination to execute the war by concentrating their entire fighting strength against the evil ambition of the United States and Britain to smash our objectives.

Britain and the United States are now bringing pressure on neutral nations and using them as tools of war, expanding their sphere of influence by means of "liberation" of other countries, and interfering in their internal affairs. Neutral countries, they bribed with an invitation to the San Francisco Conference, conditional on their declaring war against Japan and Germany. Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and the South American countries bowed before this threat, and declared war against Japan and Germany with which they have no hostile relations, and even Argentina finally joined the war.

Then, what is the actual condition in the so-called liberated areas of Europe? The Italians intended to select their Foreign Minister of their own choice, but were opposed by the British. The people of Greece tried to decide the Greek political structure of their own free will, but were soon showered by British fire. All these so-called liberated territories are suffering from hunger and epidemics, and are now in utter confusion. They are examples of the world under the control of Britain and the United States.

As long as they remain under British and American control, all races can never enjoy co-existence nor co-prosperity, as such are incompatible with the interests of Britain and the United States who consider only their own imperialistic prosperity.

They are also trying to deny and destroy the existence of enemy States and races. The British-American postwar plan, despite political camouflage, in an attempt to place international politics under a despotic rule, to undertake world policing, and to monopolize economy with the aim to effect the imperialistic control of the world permanently, as revealed by the international stability guarantee plan adopted at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

The San Francisco Conference to be opened on April 25 also reveals the British-American ambition to systematise world control by big Powers and guarantee the monopolistic prosperity of the Anglo-Saxons.

On the other hand, our war aim has been clearly revealed in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, namely, to destroy the British-American ambition to exploit and invade Greater East Asia, and to liberate East Asia from British-American shackles and perfect its existence and defense. It has already been proved by various facts that it is our aim to destroy the despotism, monopoly and discrimination of Britain and the United States and to establish a true world order based on justice.

Our Greater East Asiatic policy aims at the liberation and independence of various nations of Greater East Asia, and it is known to the whole world that this aim is being materialized step by step. Already Burma and the Philippines have become independent. The people of the East Indies have been promised glorious independence, having been given the right of participating in internal administration. Also, the nations of Indo-China are going to realize long-desired independence.

The present Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations is significant as it actually reveals the firm determination of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia to smash the enemies' unjust war objectives and to execute the war to final victory, as well as the expansion of their concentrated fighting strength.

## SIGNIFICANT ADDRESSES MADE BY E. ASIA ENVOYS

### Promotion of International Harmony and Human Progress Pledged at Conference

(The full text of the speeches of the various Ambassadors of East Asia before the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations will be published in tomorrow's paper.)

The gist of the speeches follows:

**Wang Yun-ching**
**Manchoukuo Ambassador**

It is gratifying to note that the nations of Greater East Asia, adhering sincerely and ardently to the Five Great Principles contained in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration adopted a year and a half ago have reaped such fruitful results. By this conference we have increased still further the solidarity of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere. Most sacredly do we regard the Joint Declaration which in no way can be compared with the sinister war aims and postwar plans of the United States and Britain.

We have complete faith in our victory in the present war, because it is a struggle for the reconstruction of East Asia, for the preservation of our posterity, for the prevention of our enslavement and for our freedom.

It is asked that the one billion people of Greater East Asia bring to bear their indomitable spirit and put their fullest strength behind the brilliant strategy and valiant fighting of the Japanese Forces. I am firm in my conviction that if they but do so the defeat of the enemy will be inevitable.

At the outset of this war, our Emperor stated that the relations between Manchoukuo and Japan should be inseparable in life or death. True to the Imperial wish, our officials and people have done everything possible spiritually and materially to increase productive power.

Because of this, munitions production has shown a daily increase and Manchoukuo is playing a full part as the commissary base for Greater East Asia.

Our country pledges its renewed efforts to fulfil its great mission in the struggle for the existence of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia.

This war indeed will determine the rise or fall of the one billion people of Greater East Asia and is a sacred war in response to the long years of assistance extended by Japan.

In view of the fact that the Japanese war aim is solely to liberate the peoples of Greater East Asia, it is sincerely hoped that the nations of Greater East Asia will, with sincerity, drive ahead for the successful prosecution of this war.

**Tsai Pei**
**Chinese Ambassador**

"American and British imperialism, relying on its huge material strength and well-developed arms, is resorting to the traditional policy of 'Divide and Rule' and the Asiatic nations have been trampled underfoot for a century. This imperialism not only still remains intact, but is getting worse. It is attempting to erase completely the justice and culture of the East Asiatic nations.

"Japan with her gallant fighting spirit is dealing a severe blow to the Anglo-American ambition of world conquest. Other East Asiatic nations, too, are continuing to cooperate with Japan in the effort to smash the enemies.

"The War of Greater East Asia is a war of justice, a challenge to Anglo-American invasion and at the same time a war of self-defense of the Greater East Asiatic nations."

The Ambassadors of Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines and the Chairman of the Indian Independence League, Nippon Territorial Committee, delivered stirring addresses at the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations yesterday. Brief excerpts from their speeches follow:

**Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador**

Though for over a hundred years the British ruled over Burma it is significant that there is not a single Burman who loves them. Even among those who had to serve the Government only about .01 per cent cared to flee along with the British to India. That is because heart being won only by the heart and as only love begets love, and there being no love on the part of the British officials for the Burmese people, no Burmese could reciprocate in spite of their innate generous and hospitable nature. In the absence of love there cannot be happiness nor can there be harmony or coordination. Hence the idea of co-prosperity cannot exist, and without the ideal of co-prosperity and mutual respect and sympathy no two nations can work or live together. For this reason the Burmese people will ever fight the British till we come out victorious in this War and the independence of Burma is retained.

The New Order of the East is based on justice, equality and reciprocity, that is, upon the great principle of live and let live. With such a principle as the foundation of the international order I have no doubt that we of East Asia will be able to combine together and work for the common good, that is, for the co-prosperity ideal.

**W. Wichit-Wathakan,**
**Thai Ambassador**

In this life and death struggle, we, the Asiatic Nations, have only one path to walk in. That is to follow the lead of Japan, our elder sister, who has constantly shown us her broadmindedness and sincerity of aim. Our Asiatic Nations were born independent. We do not only love our own independence but we also respect independence of the others.

As representative of the Thai Nation I can positively say that the Thai people in general and the fer-

(Continued on page 2, Col. 7)

## *Basic Principles for New Order Incorporated in Joint Statement*

Following the successful close of the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations on Monday, the Secretariat of the Conference issued the following communique at 5 p.m. the same day.

**Communique Issued by the Secretariat of the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations.**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, and concurrently Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs of Japan, the Ambassadors in Tokyo respectively of Manchoukuo, the Republic of China, Burma, Thailand, and the Republic of the Philippines, following preliminary conversations between the Governments concerned, have met in conference and held full frank discussions on the measures for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and on the concepts underlying the construction of a true world order based upon the common war aims cherished by their respective countries, and they have at the conference of today, April 23, unanimously adopted the following Joint Statement.

**JOINT STATEMENT**

The countries of Greater East Asia, in face of the insatiable aggression of the United States of America and the British Empire, have joined forces to liberate their region from the yoke of British-American domination, and in self-defense and for self-preservation they are striving against all odds to prosecute their common war to a successful conclusion.

On the other hand, the United States and Britain are forcing neutral states to serve as tools of war, while under the pretext of liberating other countries they are brazenly interfering with the domestic affairs of those countries and extending their own spheres of influence. Moreover, as regards the countries who stand opposed, they propose to destroy the foundations of national existence and livelihood and even the indigenous cultures of those countries. The so-called postwar plans of the United States and Britain, despite all their political trimmings, are intended for no other purpose than the imposition and maintenance of a world order such as they desire. They are plotting to place international affairs under their arbitrary rule, to police the whole world, as well as to control world economy, and thereby to perpetuate their imperialistic hegemony of the world. Thus, to other nations and peoples they guarantee no equitable and equal position for their existence and progress. Especially toward the peoples of East Asia they exhibit as much as ever their old time prejudices and discriminations.

The fundamental difference between their war aims and our own, lies in the point that while the United States and Britain are bent upon maintaining and strengthening an unjust international order, the nations of Greater East Asia aspire to the construction of a true world order based upon justice by eliminating all manner of despotism, monopolies and discrimination.

The nations of Greater East Asia issued some time ago a Joint Declaration, enunciating the significance and the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the present juncture when by dint of brute force the United States and Britain are scheming to trample upon international justice and the welfare of mankind, the nations of Greater East Asia cannot remain silent. As against the evil design of the United States and Britain to obstruct and to destroy our aims and principles, we declare anew our firm resolve to consolidate all our total powers and to fight the war to complete victory, and hereby restate and proclaim the guiding principles for the construction of a true world order based upon the common war aims cherished by the countries of Greater East Asia.

1. The foundation of the international order to be built will rest upon the concept of common prosperity and well-being through harmony and cooperation and through the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racial and otherwise, under the principles of political equality, economic reciprocity, and, mutual respect for one another's national culture.

2. Politically, the status of equality will be secured to all nations, large and small, and they are to be afforded equal opportunity for growth and development, while each nation is to choose its own form of government without interference from others.

3. The peoples under colonial status are to be emancipated and given each their proper place, and the way opened for them to contribute together with others toward the advancement of civilization.

4. Economic cooperation among nations is to be facilitated through the removal of monopolistic control of resources, commerce and international communication; the economic dis-equilibrium of the world to be rectified; and the diffusion of economic prosperity through the initiative and industry of individual nations to be encouraged.

5. Nations, while respecting the traditions of one another's culture, are to promote, through cultural intercourse international harmony and human progress.

6. Under the principle of non-menace and non-aggression such armaments as are likely to threaten other nations will be eliminated. Moreover, trade barriers will also be removed, while oppression or provocation through economic measures as well as by armed force is to be prevented.

7. As for the security system, the establishment of arbitrary rule by big powers and the application of any uniform formula to the entire world will be avoided, but a local security structure in consonance with actual conditions will be set up as the principal agency for each region, which is to operate conjointly with such world-wide security machinery as may be required. Moreover, ways will be left open for peaceful adjustment of the international order in accordance with the various circumstances of the ever-growing world.

## TOGO LAUDS RESOLVE OF E. ASIATIC NATIONS

### Japan's Aim Is Asia's Stability, World Peace, He Stresses At Parley

The keynote of Japan's foreign policy is to ensure the stability of East Asia and to contribute thereby to the cause of world peace, reiterated Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo yesterday.

The Foreign Minister paid his profound respects to the nations of East Asia which he said are "resolved to surmount all obstacles and fight to the finish until the liberation and stabilization of East Asia have been fully achieved."

The gist of the Foreign Minister's statement delivered at the conference follows:

The modern history of East Asia is a history of the struggle of the countries of the region against British and American aggression. The Opium War and the several other wars which the Chinese fought against British-American encroachment upon their country; the three wars between Burma and Britain; the struggle of the Philippines for independence; and the struggles of the Annamese and other peoples of Indo-China and of the peoples of the East Indies may be cited as concrete evidence.

America and Britain steadily succeeded in attaining their ignoble ends by their egregious brutality, cunning and treachery, as well as by their well-developed weapons of war. The countries of East Asia succumbed, one after another, to their repeated attempts. Some were turned into colonies or put in a semi-colonial status under the pretext of protection. Others were robbed of their territories or subjected to the imposition of unequal treaties. All were made victims of economic exploitation and plunged into the depth of misery and humiliation.

**Keynote of Foreign Policy**

As you know, the lofty ideal on which our Empire is founded is to lay the basis of international intercourse on the promotion of universal well-being and prosperity, and the keynote of our foreign policy is to ensure the stability of East Asia and to contribute thereby to the cause of world peace. But the road to the realization of that ideal was blocked by the ambition and machinations of America and Britain for the conquest of East Asia and the domination of the world. It was they who rejected the proposal once submitted by Japan for the abolition of racial discrimination. It was they who foisted upon East Asia the Washington Treaty in order to perpetuate their dominant position in this region. It was they who persistently employed their favorable tactics of "divide and rule" that led finally to the outbreak of the unfortunate China Affair.

The history of East Asia since then down to the War of Greater East Asia is too fresh in our memory to be recounted here. As one who served as Minister for Foreign Affairs during the days immediately preceding and following the outbreak of this war, I know well how America and Britain maneuvered to aggravate the disturbances of East Asia and what pressure, military and economic, they brought to bear upon this country, endangering its very existence. At last, Japan reached the end of her patience. She rose to meet the challenge of her enemy, and took up the sword in self-defense and for self-preservation and also for the liberation and resurgence of East Asia.

We believe that this war of Japan of self-defense and self-preservation is to East Asia a war on the outcome of which depends the liberation and rise of its one thousand million peoples; from the standpoint of the world, it is a war which is directly bound up with the struggle of mankind for the establishment of international justice and a new world order of universal well-being and prosperity.

**Marks War's Climax**

On the other hand, the other nations of East Asia, who, since the outbreak of the present war, either declared war to fight on the side of Japan or extended close cooperation toward the prosecution of the war, understand perfectly the fact that this war marks the climax of the struggle in which East Asia has been destined to engage against the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain, and that it will decide once for all time whether or not East Asia is to succeed in liberating itself and whether the nations of the region are to live or to perish. They are, therefore, resolved to surmount all obstacles and fight to the finish until the liberation and stabilization of East Asia have been fully achieved. For this I desire to convey to them my profound respects.

We possess both the confidence and the wherewithal to ensure ourselves a decisive victory. You all know how, under the present circumstances where there is no distinction between the battle front and the home front, our one hundred million people are overcoming every difficulty with an ever-mounting fighting spirit and going forward with the task of replenishing the fighting strength and reinforcing the national defense.

Turning to the enemy's camp, we find that backed by his vast volumes of material resources, he is carrying on violent counterattacks both in the east and in the west. On the presumption that the tide of battle has already turned in his favor, he has embarked upon his favorite game of political maneuvers which he is carrying on upon a world-wide scale in parallel with his military campaign.

What they have done is to trample upon the sovereignty and independence of neutral states, or, as shown by several cases in Europe, to destroy the social order of the countries which they pretend to have "liberated", to interfere with their domestic affairs and to use them solely for the extension of their sphere of influence.

**Resort to Brute Force**

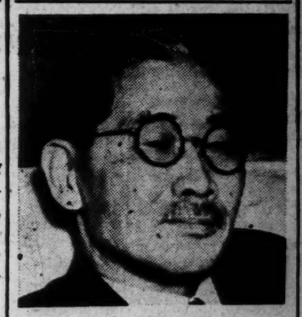
They do not hesitate to resort to brute force wherever possible in order to perpetrate their ignominious deeds. As regards their manner of conducting war, they ignore totally the dictates of humanity, for they resort to mass slaughter and mass destruction by the most barbarous and inhuman methods, taking no stock of the ethical principles ordinarily observed in a civilized society. It is America and Britain, characterized by such barbarity and by such a lack of moral sense, who are now busily engaged talking of postwar affairs, boasting the certainty of their victory.

Now what do they mean to accomplish by their postwar plans? They mean to establish American and British military and naval bases and station troops all over the world to undertake exclusively and selfishly international police duties by an overwhelming armed force. In the economic field, they mean to obtain monopolistic control of the vital resources and international communication, to institutionalize British-American control of world economy under the pretense of international cooperation in order that they may manage as they will international finance and trade, and to perpetuate the exclusive prosperity of America and Britain which can be maintained only by the exploitation of colonies and the suppression of weaker nations.

Furthermore, in the political field, they mean to establish a despotism of big Powers, although they preach ostensibly "democracy" and "equality". This intention of theirs is plainly revealed in their plan for a world security organization. The plan for a world security organization which has been formulated largely by America and Britain is intended to maintain and safeguard the present status of American-British prosperity which has been brought about through injustice and inequity. Their plan for maintaining the peace is built upon the notions of racial discrimination and colonial exploitation, upon the suppression of all attempts to modify the status quo regardless of what may be the reasons therefore.

The clearer become these sinister intentions of the enemy, the firmer grows that irrevocable will on our part to consolidate our total powers and to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Believing it would be appropriate for us to take at this juncture a positive step by enunciating our principles relating to the establishment of a true world order based upon the common convictions of the countries of Greater East Asia, we have carried on conversations between the Governments concerned. It is desired that the proposition be put into effect by the present conference.

### Conference Chairman



SHIGENORI TOGO
Foreign Minister and Concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

## EAST ASIA'S ENVOYS DISCUSS MEASURES TO PROSECUTE WAR

### Joint Statement Adopted in Tokyo Parley Outlining Common Objectives

To carry out an unreserved exchange of views and to deliberate fully and frankly on measures for the successful prosecution of their common warfare against the imperialistic encroachments of the United States and Britain, the Ambassadors' Conference of East Asiatic Nations attended by Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Shigenori Togo, and the various Ambassadors accredited to Japan from Manchoukuo, the Republic of China, Burma, Thailand and the Republic of the Philippines, respectively, was held in the Imperial Diet Building on Monday.

The Conference was opened with the greeting of Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo representing the sponsor country. Foreign Minister Togo was elected chairman of the Conference. He set forth the opinion of the Japanese Government, as is referred to elsewhere, and this was followed by the Manchoukuo, Chinese, Burmese, Thailand and Philippine Ambassadors in Tokyo, who also expressed their unreserved views.

**Full Agreement Reached**

Foreign Minister Togo then moved that a joint declaration be adopted in the following words:

"Prior to the holding of this Conference, exchanges of views through various means were conducted with the various Governments of Greater East Asia and preliminary talks were held with the Ambassadors of the Governments concerned regarding the successful attainment of our war aims. And at this Conference today a full and frank exchange of views and opinions and serious discussion were held as to the means for the attainment of those aims. It is most gratifying to announce at this time that a complete agreement was reached by the representatives of the various nations. The agreement reached may be summarized as follows:

"First, we have renewed our firm faith in emancipating Greater East Asia and securing our existence and defense against the aggression of the United States and Britain and our inflexible determination to prosecute our common war to our common victory.

"Second, the nations of Greater East Asia have affirmed anew their steadfast adherence to their common war aims and to crush completely the sinister ambition of the United States and Britain who, relying upon brute force, are attempting to trample underfoot international justice and the common welfare of mankind, and thereby to contribute to the construction of a true world order founded upon world justice.

"Accordingly it is my desire that the proposed statement drafted on the basis of the views and opinions expressed by our various countries at this Conference be deliberated upon and that upon its adoption it be announced as the Joint Statement.

"I shall now have the draft text of the Joint Statement read."

Ambassador Tsai Pei made a speech in support and the declaration was adopted unanimously.

**Resolutions Adopted**

At the Conference, resolutions were also proposed concerning the support of the complete independence of Indo-China, the support to the achievement of independence of East Indies, the reopening of the Ambassadors' Conference of East Asiatic Nations and the establishment of permanent liaison organ of the Conference of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, and matters connected with the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. All were adopted unanimously.

Lastly, the observer of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind made a brief speech and following this Foreign Minister Togo delivered a closing address. The historic Ambassadors' Conference of the Greater East Asiatic Nations thus ended in an amicable atmosphere. The communique, as printed elsewhere, was issued by the Secretariat after the Conference was over. The Foreign Ministers closing address follows:

"It is most gratifying that at this historic hour when the fate of Greater East Asia hangs in the balance, an unreserved exchang of views

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## The Ambassadors' Conference

The Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations, held in Tokyo yesterday, was a worthy successor to the epochal Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations of November 1943 which performed such a history-making function in shaping the structure of the East Asiatic brotherhood of nations. While it naturally found no need to institute any innovations departing from the sound course set by the earlier Assembly, the Ambassadors' Conference yesterday nevertheless performed a valuable service in continuing and amplifying the work started by the Assembly.

Although the constantly continuing successful cooperation among the Greater East Asiatic nations has precluded the necessity of holding a series of formal conferences, the calling of yesterday's Ambassadors' Conference must be considered as being particularly timely and welcome in view of the rapidly changing world situation. It afforded a valuable opportunity for the cultivation of intimate relations between Mr. Shigenori Togo, who has recently taken up his new functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the various representatives of the East Asiatic nations; and it also served to re-define and re-emphasize the inalterable aims of the East Asiatic nations in the light of the rapidly developing world events. In both respects, yesterday's Conference attained a notable success.

The extent of this success may be gauged from the Joint Statement which emerged from yesterday's deliberations. It is a document which fittingly ranks with that earlier Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations of November 6, 1942 which has already made its mark in history as an important milestone in human progress. Reiterating the eternally sound principles originally laid down by the earlier charter, the new statement clarifies how these principles continue to point the way to the better and peaceful world which all mankind so fervently desires.

The soundness of these principles is most forcibly brought out by comparing them with the unsound and mistaken principles advocated by the enemy. Particularly do the false premises upon which the enemy countries are about to attempt the construction of an international organization at the San Francisco Conference which opens tomorrow stand out in all their evil futility when contrasted with the shining righteousness of the truths proclaimed by the East Asiatic nations. Which set of plans, which set of aims, which set of principles, are better able to bring peace and happiness to mankind can be readily judged by setting the two against each other.

Among the many points of contrast, three in particular should be noted. The East Asiatic nations proclaim that there must be a complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples of the earth. Not only do they make this proclamation, but they have carried it out in practice in their own actions. Japan has, even at the cost of her precious blood and treasure, aided in the emancipation of many of the countries represented in yesterday's conference. More recently she has aided in the emancipation of the state of Indo-China which, unfortunately, could not be represented at the conference yesterday, and she is even now actively preparing the way for the completion of the emancipation of still another country, Indonesia. All of these countries are, moreover, banded together to stake their all on the continuing struggle to perpetuate their hard won emancipation. In actual deed as well as in word, the countries of East Asia are demonstrating that they are the champions of the emancipation of all the oppressed of the world.

Even the enemy countries by inference pay tribute to the stand of the East Asiatic countries for emancipation, for the enemy countries themselves render fulsome lip service to the idea of freedom. But in practice, the enemy countries prove themselves to be the inveterate foes of freedom, for they are fighting to force the countries of East Asia once more into bondage, and they are stubbornly refusing to grant the slightest measure of freedom to their dependencies which still remain under their oppressive control. Certain it is that there can be no peace in this world until the enemy countries conform their actions to their words and grant to all the freedom in deed which they so hypocritically profess in theory.

Another vital point of contrast between the East Asiatic countries and the enemy countries lies in the differing concepts of equality. The enemy countries do, to be sure, proclaim theoretically the sovereignty equality of states, but in practice they are working to set up a world system dominated by a few self-chosen Great Powers. Their projected plan of international organization envisages a privileged status for a few great military Powers who will control the world through their control of the so-called Security Council and who will impose their will arbitrarily upon others through a system of sanctions to be enforced by armed might, while all the other countries are to be relegated to positions of no influence in an Assembly devoid of all effective authority.

In contrast, in the East Asiatic brotherhood of nations, there is no distinction in status which sets off one country from another. All are equal in fact as well as in theory. To be sure, differing degrees of capacity may naturally impose differing proportions in the respective burden of responsibility, but all are cooperating in the common task of working for the common welfare on the basis of perfect equality and reciprocity. There is no privileged status for any Power, nor any machinery for the imposition of the arbitrary will of one upon the others through any system of sanctions.

Moreover, not only in the relations among sovereign states but in the relations among peoples and among individuals, the countries of East Asia stand for complete equality. This is manifest in their advocacy of the abolition of racial discrimination. The enemy countries, particularly the Anglo-Saxon countries, not only consign minority races within their borders to unfair discriminatory treatment but feel it their privilege to regard themselves as superior to other peoples, deserving of the right to monopolize the best things of the earth for their own exclusive use. Such injustice can only breed resentment which will nurture constant strife. Only the abolition of discrimination and the opening of the resources of the world to all nations and all peoples without exception can provide the conditions under which lasting peace may prevail.

A third vital point of contrast is to be seen in the fact that the East Asiatic nations emphasize the necessity of encouraging the development of indigenous cultures and promoting the interchange of stimuli among these cultures. The progress of world civilization can be made possible only by allowing each people to develop its distinctive characteristics to the fullest extent of its capacity and to contribute its achievements to the common fund of the world's spiritual wealth. The enemy countries, bent on the domination of the world by an exclusive few, remain ominously silent upon this point.

With the enemy countries pushing their mistaken principles which can only result in further strife and bloodshed, the countries of East Asia are naturally convinced that their righteous ideas must be made to prevail for their own salvation as well as for the future peace of the world. Fired by this conviction, they are determined to fight to the finish, whatever the odds may be, to the end that their ideals shall eventually triumph. There can be no other course. Moral justice and the welfare of mankind dictate that there can be no other alternative. The Ambassadors' Conference has performed a most needed service by clearly proclaiming once again this inalterable fact.

## U.S. REVEALS ITS TRUE INTENTIONS

### America Pursues Relentless Imperialistic Policy—Anti-Axis Disunity Clearly Apparent

By KINZO MURAYAMA

The war plan of the anti-Axis Powers has proved a dismal failure. They hastily concluded that the year 1944 would see the end of the present war. They took it for granted that Germany at least would be completely defeated by the end of last year and that within six months after Germany's surrender Japan could be brought to her knees by weight of their full force thrown against her. In his Message to Congress at the start of last year, President Roosevelt, predicting a speedy end of the war, exhorted his countrymen to their last supreme war effort. He recalled that in the spring of 1918 the war situation witnessed a favorable turn for the Allies in the First World War, but the American Government pushed its war effort unflaggingly. In consequence, he said, America's fighting strength continued to increase. In August of that year, the conscription age was extended and the American nation exerted its war effort to the utmost in response to the President's call. And in only three months after this, Germany yielded. Roosevelt further said that in all journeys the last few miles are always the hardest. To accomplish the hardest part of the task, that is, to crush the enemy forces completely, he said there was the need of mobilizing all national resources. President Roosevelt's sanguine prediction and his earnest appeal were accepted at their face value by the American people who exerted themselves energetically in compliance. The occupation of France by the Anglo-American forces, following the creation of the second front, and the establishment of Soviet control over the Balkans threw all in the anti-Axis camp into ecstasies, further whetting their belief in speedy victory. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister for instance, was wont to express optimistic views from time to time since he made that notable speech in which he predicted final victory to be won about the time autumnal leaves left their branches.

**Receives Rude Shock**

This anti-Axis optimism, however, received a rude shock from the big German offensive launched on the Belgian-Luxemburg line on December 16 last year. This serious setback caused Eisenhower to make an urgent appeal to the home front for supplies of more arms, ammunition, tanks, airplanes, etc., with the result that the problem of industrial reconversion which had been engaging increasing attention in America since last year had to be shelved. The American War Production Board was forced to draw up plans for meeting the prolongation of the war and it ordered the increased production of certain specified materials through the expansion of production equipment, while President Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress under date of January 6, asked Congress for the adoption of the National Service Act for the purpose of strengthening America's war effort to the utmost limit. In short, the war has now reached a stage at which, despite its mighty material and technical power, the American nation is inexorably called upon to make the heaviest possible sacrifices for its execution. This fact is borne out by the policy of strengthening the war economy submitted for adoption to the President and Congress by James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization under date of January 1 in a voluminous report.

What deserves special attention is the important bearings which the entry of America's war economy on such a decisive stage must have on international politics. America's economy is admittedly capable of bearing heavier strains, and consequently, it is not likely that the projected intensification of her war economy will precipitate an immediate economic confusion. Its far-reaching effects on international politics nevertheless merit grave attention. The severity of the war situation has finally driven America to betray her true character or intentions in the prosecution of the war. That is to say, America finds herself no longer possible to disguise her imperialistic ambition of dominating the world.

Confronted by the unconquerable fighting strength of Japan and Germany, America is forced to fight to the utmost limit of her material resources. It is, then, only natural that she should finally cast off all her pretenses and show herself in her true colors. She has thus come to commit herself more unblushingly to imperialism—imperialism of the deepest dye known to history. America's course of action during the last half year or so has, indeed, given indication of her growing imperialistic ardor. From this point of view, the Stilwell affair, Hull's statement of the non-recognition of the Argentine Government, the assumption of the Secretaryship of State by Stettinius, the oil problem in West Asia, America's interest in India, her refusal to recognize the Lublin regime, Lippmann's article on America's war aims and the suspension of the export of machinery to the Soviet Union are all of great significance in international politics.

**Hints at Rivalry**

In his Message, this year, Roosevelt indicated his deep apprehension regarding the possible development and growth of inconsistencies and rivalries in the anti-Axis camp. He stated that should political discords within the anti-Axis camp deepen, it would affect the anti-Axis position more seriously than the breaking through of the Belgian-Luxemburg line by the Germans. He also expressed profound regret over the occurrence of many troublesome political issues in the "liberated" territories, declaring that power politics should be eliminated from international relationships. America is clearly dead set against the Soviet offensive diplomacy, condemning it as power politics. This American mentality found concrete expression in her statement of non-recognition of the Lublin regime and in her embargo on the export of machinery to the Soviet Union.

America is eager to dictate to the world by dint of her mighty economic power, but she can hardly have her way in the stage which international politics has now reached. A salient characteristic of the present stage of international politics is that all countries, no longer able to keep up all pretences, show themselves in their respective true colors. It is, therefore, small wonder that Roosevelt should entertain uneasiness about the prospect of the intensification of inconsistencies and rivalries within the anti-Axis camp. Britain and the Soviet Union are actually fighting or shaping their international course with the promotion of their respective best interests solely in view. In the meantime, America is disillusioned in her self-complacent notion that with enormous material power at her command she could direct the war situation and world politics as she liked. To her chagrin, she is forced to realize that in the conduct of the war she has pitted herself against the miraculously strong fighting power of Japan and Germany and that in world politics she faces two formidable obstacles which block her way, viz. Britain and the Soviet Union—the latter especially.

**Wants Western European Bloc**

Britain's heart is set on forming a West European bloc, and, in defiance of the Monetary Agreement reached at Bretton Woods, she is working for the creation of a West European monetary bloc. By publishing her White Paper on the economic bankruptcy of Britain she showed herself ready to embark on the work of reconstructing the British Empire in callous disregard of what America may think of it. In her attitude toward the Soviet Union, she shows that, if need be, she is prepared to enter the lists against that country politically. Economically, Britain has fallen from the position of a creditor country into that of a debtor country, and faces the absolute necessity of developing her export trade in future. At the price of a big decrease in arms supplies from America, she has now gained a position in which she can attend freely to the development of her export trade. The present indication is that a keen rivalry for markets is bound to arise between Britain and America in the field of foreign trade. In the sphere of world politics, the Soviet Union is already acting throughout the world in utter disregard of the attitude of Britain and America, and the latter countries are in no mood to tolerate it.

Britain is evidently determined not to recognize the dominance of the Soviet Union in the littoral countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Greece. Toward the civil war in Greece, Winston Churchill has taken a very strong stand against the Communist dictatorship. However, the economic distress of all Europe has assumed such grave dimensions that it cannot be relieved even by Anglo-American economic power. The natural result is the rapid growth of the Popular front influence. In Belgium, in the Netherlands, in Yugoslavia and in Greece, a bitter struggle for power is developing between the erstwhile refugee Government and the political body of pronouncedly Communistic proclivities which has grown up spontaneously in the home country during the war. This turn of affairs is inevitably furnishing cause for antagonism between Britain and the Soviet Union.

**Secures Foothold in Balkans**

The Soviet Union has gained a footing for the control of Europe by bringing the Balkans completely under her sway. That she is resolved not to permit Anglo-American intervention in Bulgaria and Rumania is beyond all peradventure. The Balkans used to form a zone of equilibrium in European politics, but this equilibrium has been completely broken by the Soviet Union. It is true that toward Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece, the Soviet diplomatic offensive has not officially been started as yet, but this simply means that

## *East Asia's Envoys Discuss Measures To Prosecute War*

(Continued From Page 1)

has been carried out among the representatives of the nations of the region concerning the measures contemplated by their respective countries for the successful prosecution of the war, and a complete agreement of views has been reached afresh as regards the determination and collaboration in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion. I am especially delighted that we have had at this conference the opportunity of enunciating to the world in the form of a joint statement what our nations consider as the guiding principles for the construction of a true world based upon our common war aims, and furthermore that resolutions have been adopted which are of great significance for strengthening the solidifications of Greater East Asia, whereby we have been able to expose the illegitimate and ignoble designs of our enemy, and to set forth plainly before all the world the firm convictions and the powerful solidarity of the nations of Greater East Asia.

"On adjourning this meeting, I desire to express on behalf of the Japanese Government their profound sense of gratitude to the representatives of the various nations who by the earned and frank expression of their views have made the conference a great success."

## RECIPROCAL TRADE NEEDED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—To assure postwar peace the continuation of reciprocal trade agreements is absolutely essential, declared U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius before a Congressional committee today, according to a Washington report.

The objective of the American foreign policy, he stressed, is to enjoy peace in a prosperous world. The experience of two wars and a great depression period has demonstrated that America cannot obtain either by isolation, Stettinius pointed out.

Thus insinuating that the reciprocal trade agreement mechanism is the best way yet found to negotiate an increase in a two way trade with nations which share the American economic objectives, Stettinius asserted.

"The size of our foreign market is not determined by the operation of mysterious forces. We can decide that we want a larger foreign market and we can make it larger by allowing other countries to lend more of their money to buy more of our goods. Trade is simply a way to increase the real income of both participants."

## Dentz Given Death Penalty

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—General Henri Dentz, who was the commander of the French troops which resisted the British occupation of Syria in 1941, was condemned to death for treason today, according to a Paris dispatch. He was tried by a special Paris court.

## News and Views

**An Uneasy Moment in Chungking**

The sudden death of President Roosevelt was a Pearl Harbor shock to Chungking. To Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the orphan regime of East Asia, the shocking news has meant that the prop upon which they relied more than anything else in indulging in their favorite day-dream of victory is now gone with the wind.

Foreign correspondents in Chungking were unanimous in reporting that the news of President Roosevelt's unexpected death had suddenly shrouded the orphan capital in a most pessimistic atmosphere. Political and military leaders of the Chungking regime are reported to be gravely concerned over the future trends in American assistance to Chungking as well as in the United States policy vis-a-vis postwar problems affecting Chungking's position.

Chungking's consternation at the bad news at this particular moment is quite understandable. For, current developments both in the military situation and of the international political front have been such that Chungking leaders are inclined more than ever to give credence to the rosy promises that Roosevelt had given them as to the future status of Chungking. And they know that if these promises of a rosy future were ever to be honored, it was Roosevelt who was most likely to do so. Now, he has suddenly dropped out of the picture.

Leaders of the Chungking regime apparently believe, and quite correctly, that President Roosevelt's death is unlikely to affect the United States' conduct of war materially in the immediate future. But, at the same time, they appear to be gravely apprehensive of a far-reaching effect that the sudden loss of his personal political influence might have on Washington's position in international dealings with reference to many postwar projects. Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime, is one of those who frankly expressed such a view.

**Big Shock to Chungking**

With Chungking increasingly dependent on American aid for its continued existence as a refugee government, any major development in the United States is a cause of immediate concern over its possible effect on Washington's policy toward the regime. The unexpected death of President Roosevelt, for most Chungking leaders, is a development of the greatest magnitude.

It is true that Roosevelt's death will not affect the basic trend of American policy toward Chungking in the immediate future, though Roosevelt was admittedly the most outstanding champion of pro-Chungking policy. The question is, however, whether or not President Harry S. Truman, who quite unexpectedly stepped into Roosevelt's shoes, will be as positive as his predecessor in carrying on American policy so favorable toward Chungking as in the past. This must be the question that is foremost in the mind of all leaders in Chungking.

Current indications are that the leaders of the Chungking regime still persist in their confidence in ultimate success in their war of resistance against Japan. Such confidence in ultimate victory has, it must be admitted, so far enabled them to maintain a semblance of a united front within their own camp.

The point is, however, that such confidence on the part of those Chungking leaders is born, not of any firm conviction of their own ability to carry through this war to a successful conclusion, but of their wishful calculations on future developments in the world situation that they hope may favor Chungking's stand in this turbulent world. Chungking's basic war policy in recent years has been that of "wait and see," pinning its sole hope on some favorable developments that the others may in the meantime bring about.

At the same time, these Chungking leaders, in their dealings with the United States, have constantly kept their eyes on the possibility of taking advantage of American capital and industrial capacity for the purpose of promoting Chungking's internal construction in the postwar period as well as during the present war. Such a policy, they apparently hope, would promise Chungking the position of the "Big Four or Five" in the postwar world.

**Looked Up to Roosevelt**

Chungking, it should be pointed out, in pursuing such a line of policy, has persistently looked up to the late Roosevelt for sympathetic understanding and support. And Roosevelt, on his part, seldom failed to exercise his personal political influence in mapping out Washington's policy in the direction which, in most cases, favored Chungking. It is no exaggeration to say that Roosevelt was the source of hope on the part of the Chungking regime of any success in such a policy.

Now that the prop of its hope is gone, Chungking must do something about its policy toward the United States with reference both to war and to postwar problems. Chungking's concern on this score must be quite acute in view of the fact that the United Nations' Conference on International Organization at San Francisco is now only a few days off, in which Chungking has earned the position of a sponsor nation, side by side with the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, largely due to the late President's personal inclination and political consideration.

Chungking will also have to remember, with no small uneasiness, the fact that, while the White House, which thus far had stood behind it on the international political scene, has suddenly changed its occupant for one of unknown record, as far as his Chungking policy is concerned, the Yenan regime is spared of such a change in the Russian counterpart of the White House which is likely to continue to stand behind the recalcitrant regime.

## *Significant Addresses Made By E. Asia Envoys*

(Continued From Page 1)

vent patriots in particular have full confidence in Japan for her good will and sincerity towards the Thai Nation. During three and half centuries of our relation there has never been a single case of dispute or conflict between Japan and Thailand.

**Jorge Vargas,**
**Philippine Ambassador**

In a world which is violently torn by mighty forces sweeping unheedingly toward selfish ends, the Filipino people are at the crossroads of their history, but I feel I speak for them when I say that through the surrounding fog of conflicting ideas and ideals, the Filipinos will ever be guided by the radiant vision of justice and brotherhood. Some may look away from East Asia for that vision, but I for one believe with our far-sighted President, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, that ultimately all the Filipinos will come home to East Asia. It may take ten years or even a hundred years but surely, inevitably, the principles of the Joint Declaration and the naturalness of our times will be justified in a great, free, united East Asia, growing in prosperity and happiness amid a new world order of liberties, equality, and moral justice.

**M. Rama Murti, Chairman, Indian Independence League, Nippon Territorial Committee**

India has always been a test-case of Anglo-American professions and claims. While suppressing the freedom and self-determination of the 400,000,000 Indians, our enemies are loudly proclaiming to the world that they are going to usher in a New Dispensation which will bring freedom from all ills. The suffering and enslaved millions of India stand as a mute testimony of their broken promises and hypocritic claims.

Nations of Greater East Asia are holding the torch-light of freedom and equality above the greed, suppression and self-aggrandisement of our enemies. Following the beacon light of these principles our people are determined to march together with the rest of the nations of Greater East Asia through the thick of the gathering storm, toward the bright day of freedom, with firm and unfailing trust in the invincibility of those ideals and of the justice of our cause.


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